



THE JERUSALEM POST

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Marginal Column

By EMMY LAUREN

THE National Radio Show is due to open at Radio Court, "The Times" has just published a special radio and television supplement and in mid-September commercial television is due to begin. All in all this is a significant juncture in the history of radio. According to a B.B.C. release published some days ago, the average audience for evening television broadcasts is about 15 per cent of the adult population, whereas the average audience for the first time slightly less: 14.7 per cent. There are now almost five million television licences in England but more than twice as many radio sets. And yet, television is far more absorbing, the viewer "rate of consumption" much more intensive. In other words, the average viewer spends twice as long before his T.V. set, especially in the evening, than the typical listener spends in listening to sound broadcasts. It is very easy to have the radio turned on while one is engaged in some other activity ("Music while you work," for instance, is a regular B.B.C. feature) but T.V., however, is completely absorbing.

REFLECTIONS on British television may be of limited interest in Israel. For in most small countries the era of T.V. seems to be as yet far off. (To judge according to the fees paid by Kol Yisrael, it is doubtful whether the country can afford even so-called broadcasting during so many hours of the day.) Be that as it may, there is little doubt that if television should ever come to Israel, we shall have to learn from England or some smaller European country.

TELEVISION is the mass medium of the future and sound broadcasting is definitely on the wane, although it will probably never vanish altogether. T.V. reaches the whole people in a way that no other medium can. It is not only the masses who never, or hardly ever, take a book in their hands. T.V. stars are by now far better known than any other national personalities. In fact, it is the masses who are the main reason for the existence of T.V. (for the medium is, after all, only its infancy and the Conservative Party's Conservative Party conferences will be partly filmed by T.V. The Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, on his return from Geneva, appeared on T.V. for the first time on T.V. prior to his last broadcast.)

ONLY intellectual circles are still "the thing" to profess ignorance of all matters concerning T.V. not to possess a set and to boast of never having seen a single programme. This snobbish approach is quite unjustified. During the coming fortnight for instance, T.V. will present four or five plays from the Edinburgh Festival, "Romeo and Juliet" on two evenings, plays by T.S. Eliot, Anouilh and Thornton Wilder, three reports from the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a film on the British North Greenland expedition 1952-54, and reports by Professor Smithers and Rothman on the Geneva atomic conference.

OF course it also offers for more popular tastes but then we are not all highbrows all the time. Selections from the films of Greta Garbo, or from French documentaries taken during the belle époque (1900-1914) make excellent viewing at any time. It would be wrong to hope for more than one or two programmes of real interest each day. But how many expect to read more than one or two articles of really absorbing interest in a weekly or monthly magazine? All in all, the level of T.V. in Britain is surprisingly high, perhaps too high, aimed slightly above the general public level. In the case, it must be expected that commercial television will try to find a lower common denominator. This in due course would adversely affect the level of "B.B.C." programmes, which would be a great pity. But commercial television is a story in itself.

London, August 27.

French Hunt Rebels; Hitch in Parley

CASABLANCA, Saturday (Reuters). — French troops today drove deeper into the mountainous country of Central Morocco where several thousand rebel horsemen, who have been given eight days to surrender, are still hiding in the hills.

A total of 8,000 many of them women and children, laid down their arms yesterday at the feet of General Andre Franchi, Commander in the Casablanca region, in a ceremony of submission near Oued Zem, the scene of a savage massacre last week-end.

As eye-witness account of the scene appears on Page 1. But several thousand of the mounted warriors of the Smala tribe did not come down from the hills. General Franchi told the Caid that they had exactly eight days' grace in which to surrender and hand over their arms.

Meanwhile, a hitch has occurred at Aix Las Bains, where the Minister for Moroccan Affairs is conferring with leaders of the Moroccan groups in an effort to find a basis on which they could enter a government to end the crisis.

The principle of self-determination was accepted yesterday, at the end of a week of negotiation. The Istiklal is insisting on the immediate transfer of France of the ex-Sultan, Mohammed Ben Youssef, while the French deposed and exiled the Sultan in 1952.

They will not accept the French offer to bring him to France in October.

The Conservative members of the Cabinet oppose the ex-Sultan's return. Tomorrow, the Cabinet will meet in Paris, and the Premier, M. Guyon, is expected to make a definite decision on Moroccan policy. If necessary, he will go ahead on the basis of a majority opinion.

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Southern Sudan Mutineers Give In

LONDON, Saturday. — The Sudan Defence Force troops at Torit in the South Sudan Equatoria Province, who mutinied last week, have agreed to surrender, the Foreign Office announced tonight.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that the Sudan Government had accepted the second ultimatum to surrender which expired at midnight, local time, today.

A heavy death toll among the mutineers had been reported from near the Belgian Congo border as riots swept through three towns, this morning. (Reuters, U.P.)

Johnston Winds Up Amman Talks

Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's special envoy on water problems in the Middle East, yesterday ended his talks with Amman authorities after seven-and-a-half hours of discussion, and prepared to leave tomorrow for Beirut on the next leg of his trip to seek agreement on the Jordan River project.

The Jordan Economy Minister stated after yesterday's talks that his Government would contact the U.S. Government after further consideration of the question.

Two days after his arrival in Jordan, Mr. Johnston faced a mass demonstration against his project. Demonstrations were held in Amman on Friday, when slogans were shouted against his visit and its aims. (ANA, Reuters)

On Friday noon, Mr. George Barnes, one of Mr. Johnston's aides, crossed into Jerusalem. He hunched with Mr. Y. Herzog, of the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Andrew G. Marshall.

LITANI PLAN LOAN WASHINGTON, Saturday (ANA). — The World Bank has made a loan of \$75m. to assist in financing the construction of a power and irrigation project on the Litani River in the Lebanon.

Speakers of all parties combined at Friday morning's session of the Zionist General Council, at which Mr. Rabi Katsenelson Shazar presided, in criticism of the suggestions for a reorganization of the Zionist organization made by Dr. Goldmann the previous night.

The first speaker, Mr. Louis F. (General) (New York), attempted to link the crucial debate on the rescue of North African Jewry with the reorganization problem. He said that Zionism was essentially a practical movement and definitions of its future activity had to be tied in with the rescue effort.

The present Zionist Organization in the U.S. had their hands full and a special corps should be organized to realize Mr. Levi Eshkol's project of an extra \$100 million of 250,000 donors. The speaker volunteered his services "for the duration."

But Dr. S. Levenberg (Poale Zion, London) questioned the wisdom of asking for extra \$100m. in a special effort. This might well be taken by donors as a substitution for their normal gift.

He suggested a proportionate levy on present contributions.

Dr. Levenberg then pioneered the discussion away from North Africa deep into the labyrinthine mazes of the anti-Goldmann polemic. Dr. Goldmann was not typical of world Jewry and the special problems of Zionism elsewhere had not been taken into consideration, he asserted.

We have to adjust our organizational formulae to the conditions in each country.

But Mrs. Judith Epstein (Ha-dashah, New York) sought to approach the Goldmann thesis from an entirely different angle. His definition of American assistance was all wrong, she explained, as a quiet-spoken and reasoned address. "Assimilation means going along with the stream. In the U.S. it is a very pleasant stream, for America is not a spiritual desert. It allows freedom — freedom to express affiliation with Israel, for example." The Jews of the U.S. said the Ha-dashah leader, felt themselves rooted in that country, though Israel, it was true, had given them a "normous strength, self-respect and a sense of direction."

Turning to Dr. Goldmann's thesis that non-Zionists should be invited to share the responsibility of administering the funds they so largely gave, Mrs. Epstein added analogies to show they were not "narrowly minded" on the kind of responsibility envisaged.

She concluded, by brushing aside with feminine ruthlessness the whole re-organization plan. (Continued on Page 2—Col 2)

Off to England For Treatment

LYDDA AIRPORT, Saturday. — Two members of Kibbutz Nirim, both of whom lost their legs during an Egyptian attack on their settlement on May 15, left for England yesterday for treatment and rehabilitation. They will remain there for about six months.

Mr. Zvi Kessler and Miss Alina Hannerman were accompanied by another member of the Kibbutz, Mr. Elisha Kelly.

During the same night, infiltrators blew up a wall less than a kilometre from Kibbutz Mefalim. First news of this incident came when the Makorot Water Company received a cryptic telegram on Friday morning stating: "Well gone — big explosion. All inner machinery destroyed." It is understood that the water line itself was not damaged.

A group of Egyptian soldiers, which penetrated Israel territory during the night and took up a position commanding one of the hills west of Kibbutz Be'er, in the Western Negev opened fire Friday morning with automatic rifles on an Israel patrol moving along the Israel-Egyptian armistice line, the Army spokesman announced. The patrol attacked and captured the hill, and the Egyptians fled over the border. Anti-vehicle mines, cartridges and magazines for a Bren machinegun, six gas magazines, a military knapsack and a hand-

West Welcomes US Offer of Border Guarantee, Loan to Resettle Arabs

Egypt Extracts Arms Bids from USSR, U.S.

PARIS, Saturday. — The Russian Ambassador in Cairo, Marcel Solod, has proposed to Major Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance, the setting up of a heavy arms factory to produce steel work in Egypt. He also offered to supply all types of armament that Egypt might need. However, the Egyptian Government has not yet decided whether to accept the Russian offer, a local newspaper, "Les Echos," states in its editorial today.

The Russian offer was accompanied by an expression of appreciation of the refusal of Egypt to join a Middle Eastern Defence Pact. Meanwhile, Egypt decided to extract a double benefit from this proposal. She not only continued her negotiations with the U.S.S.R. on the details of the proposal, but took care to notify the U.S. of it. She informed the U.S. of the joint decision to accept the Russian proposal if Washington did not commit herself to supply Egypt immediately with the armaments which, for a year now, she has not ceased to claim from her. This campaign seems to have succeeded, for the U.S. Ambassador has asked Col. Abdul Nasser for a detailed list of the Egyptian requirements in order to fill them.

If this be so, "Les Echos" says, then the arms race, which has gone on in the Middle East since the outbreak of the Palestine War will receive a great impetus just at a time when the tensions in all Arab lands in the Mediterranean area are reaching perilous proportions.

The paper suggests that the arms supplied to Egypt will find their way to the rebels in Algeria and Morocco, and draw their main inspiration from Egypt. It also fears that some of these arms will be turned against Israel.

One Killed, Three Wounded In 7 Egyptian Attacks Near Gaza

Egyptian troops and infiltrators carried out seven attacks in Israel territory adjacent to the Gaza Strip on Friday, according to Army communications. A member of a kibbutz was killed, two passengers in an army vehicle, and a soldier of a border patrol were wounded and two wells were blown up in these attacks.

Armed Egyptian infiltrators, early yesterday evening directed a rocket attack on a kibbutz on their way from Ashdod (Afridar) to Migdal, wounding two of the passengers. Some time later a tank travelling northward from Beer Sheva, southeast of Ashdod, was also fired upon by infiltrators, but there were no casualties, and the vehicle continued on its way.

During the night a band of infiltrators blew up a well near Migdal Ashdod.

Shortly after midnight on Thursday, Shlomo Wachtel and another member kibbutz Yad Mordechai were in a jeep on a road to Kvatrat Ezer they were ambushed by a group of Egyptian infiltrators armed with sub-machineguns and grenades.

The jeep was overturned and Wachtel was wounded in the back by a bullet and died within half an hour.

His companion, who was unhurt, ran back to the kibbutz calling for help. Reinforcements arrived and pursued the marauders who fled across the border, leaving behind them a full cart-ridge belt, a Bren gun magazine, a hand grenade, a dark khaki hat and an anti-tank mine.

Settlement Founder Wachtel was buried with full military honours at the kibbutz on Friday afternoon. He was one of the settlement's founders.

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Cabinet May Discuss Speech Today

American offers to participate in an international loan to Israel to help her pay compensation to Arab refugees, and to enter into treaties guaranteeing Israel-Arab borders, assuming there is "prior agreement on what the borders are," have been warmly welcomed in Britain and France and by the U.N. Secretary General.

Arab sources reacted with a demand for implementation of early U.N. resolutions on partition and repatriation of the refugees.

There was no reaction from the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem yesterday, where the text of the speech is being studied. The speech may come up before the Cabinet at its weekly session this morning.

The American offers were contained in a speech delivered in New York on Friday by the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, before the American Council on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Dulles expressed the hope that "other countries would join in such a security guarantee, and that it would be endorsed by the U.N." He also said that the U.S. would give its support to a review of this problem.

On the subject of drawing permanent boundaries, Mr. Dulles said, "The difficulty is increased by the fact that even territory which is barren has acquired a sentimental significance."

(The text of Mr. Dulles' speech appears on Page 2)

Arabs Studying Speech Cairo Foreign Ministry circles said that Premier Abdul Nasser was now studying the statement of Mr. Dulles in great interest. They also stated that the Arabs would insist on execution of the U.N. resolution on Palestine in 1947.

American diplomatic quarters in Cairo welcomed the absence of any editorial comment in Egyptian newspapers yesterday as a good sign that Dulles' plan was being given full consideration.

Mr. Henry Byroade, the American Ambassador in Cairo, said the Premier on Friday, and he reported to have informed him of Mr. Dulles' plan with "incisive and penetrating" remarks.

According to diplomatic sources, the American envoy at whose request the two-hour meeting took place—despite the fact that it is a Moslem Sabbath—also proposed a new approach to ease the situation following the Egyptian Army.

Another group of Egyptian soldiers, which also penetrated Israel territory early on Friday morning, took over a hill southwest of Be'er and opened fire on an Israeli border patrol travelling in the area. The Army spokesman announced. The patrol returned to the kibbutz, and the soldiers, which arrived on the scene some time later, found the hill deserted.

Quoting the Egyptian army spokesman, Reuters reported from Cairo yesterday that 12 Israelis were killed when Egyptian forces, retreating against two Israeli patrols which crossed the truce line east of Gaza, on Friday, chased them into "Israeli occupied Palestinian territory."

A communiqué said that at dawn on Friday, Israeli patrols crossed the armistice line at two different points.

Six armed bandits from Jordan stole 47 goats and sheep from an Arab shepherd of the A-Sane tribe on Thursday. When the shepherds tried to rob the marauders tied her up and left her in the field. The robbers, two of them were Jordan Legion uniforms, made off with the flock in the direction of the Jordan border.

G.Z. Prepare Answer To Ben-Gurion Offer

A Committee of leading General Zionists has been set up to consider in detail the party's reaction to Mr. Ben-Gurion's invitation to join his government.

The Prime Minister-designate met the General Zionists on Friday and also submitted his terms in writing. A further meeting set for Tuesday has been put off to give the General Zionists' committee the opportunity to frame their detailed reply.

The Committee consists of Messrs P. Bernstein, J. Sapir, S. Abramov, F. Babi, S. Weinstein and A. Rinaldi.

U.N. Secretary Sees Chance of Settlement

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (U.P.). — The U.N. Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, last night praised what he called "the generous and constructive spirit" of Mr. Dulles' speech.

"I hope that this far-sighted suggestion (of aid in settling refugees) will be received with all the attention that it deserves, and give us a basis on which the parties may find it possible to consider a more lasting settlement of those unresolved political questions to which Secretary Dulles also refers."

Mr. Dulles' speech, describing the U.N. proposals which clearly meant repatriation of refugees, compensation, and the internationalization of Jerusalem.

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Pacts with Israel, Arabs Go Together

By JEROME MEL LAURIE

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Saturday. — Secretary of State Dulles' proposals constitute the State Department's reply to Israel's request for a security pact.

Opponents of the address were forwarded by U.S. Embassies to all Middle East governments concerned at the very moment that it was being delivered in New York. The Israeli Embassy in Washington phoned the proposals to Ambassador Eban at his summer home; the Ambassador said that comment would come from Jerusalem.

Mr. Dulles' stand on the question of a treaty is similar to that of the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, who made it conditional on Arab-Israeli peace. The U.S. Secretary of State would make it dependent on the Arab's acceptance of a similar pact.

In his proposal for a settlement, however, Mr. Dulles makes a significant contribution by publicly suggesting for the first time a large international loan to Israel for compensation in the Arab refugees, who would be resettled. But the U.N. has already appropriated large sums for resettlement, which are still unused, due to opposition from the Arab states.

Mr. Dulles' references to repatriation of refugees where feasible and to a review of the position of Jerusalem by the U.N. should not unduly disturb Israel. These bows to the Arab stand have been made by Mr. Dulles in previous speeches, but the latest U.N. debate on these subjects shows that the U.S. position is essentially the same as Israel's.

Likewise, a close examination of his references to the permanent fixing of boundaries shows that he was not backing to Western Gales as the "New York Herald Tribune" suggested this morning, but rather to the elimination of troublesome demarcations.

The key to Mr. Dulles' proposals is in a presupposition that "both sides suffer greatly from the present situation, and both are anxious for what they would regard as a just and equitable solution." This the Arabs have publicly denied.

If Mr. Dulles has any other private information, some settlement may be possible.

A dampening touch was laid by Senator Walter George, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who said in Washington that, while he was sympathetic with Mr. Dulles' objectives, "I should very much doubt that this proposal can ever be worked out."

He confessed that the State Department was "disturbed by reports that Russia is furnishing heavy artillery to Arab nations as well as bartering Egypt for cotton." (Reuters)

LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER IN CAIRO

CAIRO, Saturday. — Foreign Minister Hamid Franjieh of the Lebanon arrived here today for a one-week meeting with the Government to discuss Arab problems. Arab observers added that "special importance is being attached to the visit in Arab capitals."

AFTER MIDNIGHT

An undisciplined number of arrests was reported last night among younger members of Argentina's top soccer club, who were in Buenos Aires which were believed to have yielded a big cache of firearms and explosives commonly used to prepare home-made bombs.

The World Bank last night announced a \$100-million loan for electric power development in Israel. The total cost of the programme is estimated at the equivalent of \$175m.

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Monday, August 15, 1944
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THE announcement by Mr. Dulles on Friday that the U.S. was ready to join in formal treaty guarantee to prevent any GUARANTEE OF PEACE

recalls the statement by Sir Anthony Eden in the House of Commons on April 4, in which he noted that a settlement between the Arabs and the Jews was conditional on three things: resolving the refugee problem, the distribution of the Jordan waters. But Mr. Dulles' statement goes further in the sense that it proposes practical measures to help bring about these desiderata. The offer of an international loan to finance compensation to refugees is a concrete step, and it is gratifying to note Britain's swift and positive reaction in offering to bear her share.

On the other hand, Mr. Dulles' reference to the setting up of permanent frontiers as a precondition of the guarantee makes the question problematical. Permanent frontiers pre-suppose peace. There is no conflict of interests, no conflict of frontiers, and that being so, it would seem more logical were the guarantee to be offered on the basis of existing frontiers. After all, these boundaries have been fixed by the Armistice Agreements, and the proposed guarantee could be applied automatically to the new situation were the parties to consent to any changes.

In his reference to the borders, the Secretary of State spoke of territory which is barren and yet has acquired a "sentimental" significance. One's mind immediately turns to the Negev, which to the outsider may appear to be barren, but which to Israel is the future development reserve of the nation. For to Israel there can never be a final condemnation of any part of the homeland as doomed to aridity. Desolate lands about which we feel sentimental have a happy way of becoming fertile and fruitful in the course of a very few years. But if the land were indeed wasteland, agriculturally or strategically, what point could there be in transferring it to another party?

The reference to conflicting claims to lands also needs some clarification. We are aware of no conflicts of claims here, for Israel has staked no claims to lands beyond the present demarcation lines. But if there can be no question of our yielding up territory, the possibility of minor and mutual adjustments which can be the subject of negotiation and agreement need not be ruled out. But it is clear from the numerous Egyptian attacks across the border in the past few days, that no mere adjustment of frontiers can bring peace as long as there is a definite intention on Cairo's part to disturb the peace. No guarantees of frontiers can be effective unless this evil intent is eradicated.

There is one consideration which will have to be borne in mind if progress to a stage where the question of payment of compensation to Arab refugees becomes a practical matter. When the Jewish community was forced to flee en masse from Iraq to Israel a vast amount of Jewish property was expropriated. Compensation to the Iraqi Jews now in Israel, whose rehabilitation cost has fallen on the Israeli Government, must be set off against some of the claims against this country.

The generous and disinterested American offer, even in the light of the above qualifications, is nevertheless to be welcomed as the beginning of an earnest effort by the three great Western Powers towards the pacification of the Middle East. For the rest, Mr. Dulles' appeal for a more conciliatory attitude by the parties will not fall on deaf ears here. From first to last, Israel has maintained her position that she is ready at any time to discuss a peaceful settlement of her relations with the Arab states.

SEEKING DATA ON RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT NEW YORK, Saturday (INA).

The Rabbinical Council of America has communicated with its members who are now on an official visit to Israel, asking them to make a thorough investigation of reports that religious colonization is being restricted.

These members will report to the Executive Committee on their return, the Council will then take such further action as indicated by their findings.

LOST

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Active Zionism And The Future of Israel

By ELIEZER LIVNER

The relations between the State of Israel and the Diaspora, as they developed between 1918 and 1933, have reflected the needs inherent in the circumstances of the period. But these circumstances are rapidly changing, and new needs are becoming more and more apparent. The Zionist movement, made below, which derive from a survey published on this page on Thursday, do not necessarily imply criticism of the past.

THE paramount danger threatening the Diaspora at the present time seem to be unconscious assimilation to its surroundings, attenuation of its Jewish character, and gradual loss of the spiritual and cultural content of Jewish life. For the first time in Jewish history, the majority of the people are losing the traditional bonds with their own past. This tends to widen the gulf between the Diaspora and Israel. Without Judaism there is no Zionism; without active Zionism abroad there is no future for Israel. The first step towards the Diaspora is to secure the widespread renewal of Jewish-Hebrew education in the Diaspora, in all classes and all age groups. Public opinion and effort must be devoted, first and foremost, to this end. Here no attempt can be wasted, no capital misapplied.

ALYA and Business Investment

None of the Diaspora communities can afford to ignore the essential meaning of Zionism: (a) a plan for the Jewish people to establish a national home in Israel; (b) the strengthening of Israel's spiritual role and moral influence within the community for its own sake. Without this self-realization, whatever financial and political assistance may be given to Israel will tend to decline in course of time into mere sentimental philanthropy, bearing within itself the seeds of its own disintegration. The general pro-Israel financial effort of such Diaspora communities should be directed towards the emigration of its members and the investment of their capital in Israel. This has to be a first mortgage on every pro-Israel appeal. The crucial test of the coming years will be the strength of Israel's effective attraction for World Jewry.

The investment of private capital in Israel and the development of group enterprises, including settlements, is at least as significant for a Diaspora community as the general pro-Israel public and philanthropic appeals. And probably much more. No amount of philanthropic funds can be a substitute for investment by individuals or groups. Nor can philanthropy fulfill the latter's social and economic functions. Private investment by Jews of the Diaspora is necessary to create a personal organic link between Diaspora Jews and Israel; to encourage members of the Diaspora to settle in Israel; to make the Jewish economy more competitive, and the Jewish people more resilient; to advance the state when Israel is able to stand on her own feet.

Friday's Press

COALITION TRAVAIL

It seems, writes "Ha'aretz" (non-party), that the coalition talks are still in their initial stages and unless signs deceive us there appear to be no prospects for an early conclusion. Ben-Gurion's determination to form a broad coalition as possible as a set-up most desirable for the State, may be commendable. But Mapam and Abudim Ha'avoda are not over-enthusiastic about sitting in the same Government with the General Zionists while the latter seem to be intent on doing their best not to join. They, however, must not stop at that; they should submit their demands to Ben-Gurion and decide on their stand in the light of his response. The party has never adopted an opposition-for-its-own-sake attitude and the public will look askance at its abstention without adequate reasons.

"Hamodia" (World Aguda) observes that it has been invited to present its views and the Aguda leaders can rest assured that their interests will be safeguarded: a traditionally Jewish life based on the laws of the Torah. The paper goes on to state that the anti-religious points submitted to Ben-Gurion by the Progressives and Ben-Gurion's own proposal (allegedly backed by Mizrahi) to keep the Rabbinate out of public affairs will be fought with the utmost vigour.

Cold War Thaw Stops at M.E.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) sums up the Egyptian attitude from June to August 22 and charges that Nasser has been playing a double game. The paradox is that while General Burns is doing his best to allay border tension, the powers he is supposed to represent—the United States—are encouraging Egypt to oppose all efforts for an arrangement. This development justifies Israel's lack of confidence in Egypt's intentions and will only result in her strengthening her forces in the Gaza area.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) declares that this is a test for the B.C.

Diaspora Jewry. The Agency Executive should be elected, by whatever means may be found appropriate, by the Jews of the Diaspora. The tasks of the Agency in Israel should be: (a) to represent Diaspora Jewry before the State in all matters pertaining to the influx of public Jewish funds into Israel, and the use thereof; (b) to control the expenditure of such funds; (c) to encourage the Israel authorities to create conditions conducive to settlement, cultural appeal and capital investment in Israel; and to discourage them from procedures and legislation which militate against these aims; (d) to mobilize world Jewish opinion in favour of Israel.

Independent Agencies

It is not the function of the Jewish Agency to maintain an administrative apparatus for local activities which may properly be performed by governmental or municipal organs. Insofar as the Jewish Agency may be called upon to perform functions in Israel outside the functions mentioned above, these should be directed to the spiritual, moral and aspirational inspiration of the Diaspora communities.

The means by which the public funds flowing into Israel from the Diaspora may be most effectively utilized need to be re-examined. The system of direct allocations by the Jewish Agency for specific purposes (agricultural settlement, housing, etc.) to be continued, or would it be preferable to establish independent non-political agencies each operating autonomously in its own field (e.g. Bank for New Settlement, Bank for Popular Mortgage, etc.)

The various national Zionist Federations should establish their own offices and representatives in Israel in order to assist in the absorption and settlement of immigrants from their respective countries, and also to endeavor to promote in Israel the development of general conditions conducive to aliyah from their countries.

Nature Notes

The Stolid Sea-Squirt

NOW the bathing season is in full swing, and a good deal of free diving is done. Somebody may be lucky enough to get hold of one of the rarer marvels of our sea, sitting motionless on the rocks beside water-level: the Sea-squirt (*Chiton intestinalis*), whose Hebrew name, if it has one, I have not been able to discover.

In itself this stolid creature is far from interesting. It clings, letting the seawater bring in nourishment, on one hole and squirting the waste out at the other. It looks like a mis-shapen potato. It does nothing at all. It is one of the tribe of funiculi, so-called because they are encased in a leathery tunic.

But though this is all there is to it, the naturalist finds the animal entrancing, not for what it is, but for what it does. It is living proof that nature does not always progress, that evolution can also mean degeneration. For this dull, almost lifeless thing is noted in modern books at the top of the primitive vertebrates, and the vertebrates, of course you know, stand on the top of the evolution ladder.

Why? Where are the vertebrae? Where is the brain? Well, that is just it: the sea-squirt has lost them again. It is a degenerate. It is a relic of a vegetable, but its larva is the same as that of a frog, more or less. It is a free-swimming animal, with a dorsal nervous system and well-developed sense organs, also a heart — and this bright thing "chooses" to fix itself on a rock, head down, and to degenerate into a bit of leathery gut. It makes you think.



U.S. LABOUR—The A.F.L. and C.I.O. delegation of Union leaders, who have been touring the country for the past week at the invitation of the Histadrut, shown here with President Ben-Zvi.

Left to right: Frank Wines, Detroit, Michigan, United Automobile Workers, C.I.O.; George Casender, President, Colorado Federation of Labour, A.F.L.; Denver; Moshe Bar-Tal, New York, Histadrut Representative in U.S.A.; Gregory Bardsky, New York Director Trade Union Division, Histadrut Campaign; Jacob Chayman, Columbus, Ohio, Secretary-Treasurer C.I.O. Ohio State Council; Sagan-Alaf Carmel; the President; Harold Gibbons, St. Louis, Missouri, President Teamsters Union, Local 686, A.F.L.; Anthony Balfanz and Mrs. Balfanz, San Francisco, California, Business Agent Machinists Union, A.F.L.; Ben Brown and Mrs. Brown, Los Angeles, California, Vice-President, Machinists Union, A.F.L.; E. H. Williams, New Orleans, Louisiana, President Louisiana Federation of Labour, A.F.L.; Nathan Sosa, Los Angeles, California, Public Relations Officer Teamsters Union, C.I.O.; Joseph Appelhans, Denver, Colorado, Vice-President Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, C.I.O.

Massacre at Oued-Zem

By CYRIL DUNN

RABAT (Morocco). — We stopped on the road to Oued-Zem on Sunday morning to ask a squad of Foreign Legionaries what was happening in Khourigba. Khourigba is one of the small, neat French towns that border the Middle Atlas Mountains and now find themselves in the middle of the current revolt in French Morocco. Something was clearly up in Khourigba; from where we were we could see that large parts of it were badly on fire, and small arms fire kept thudding into the hot silence. The Legionaries had just come slowly up in a truck.

They were telling us about the "manifestations" by hundreds of Moroccans in the town when one of the Legionaries had shot his father through the window of the car. When the sergeant in charge demanded, the young man set off himself, waving a tiny pistol, a brave, ridiculous fantasy in his absurd cap. The Legionaries then fired a few rounds, and the tribesmen went over the ridge as a shuffling mob.

We drove cautiously into the town. It had the look of drained emptiness of towns overtaken by war. Then we began to run into petrols, both military and civilian, continually circulating through the tiny little street plan. There was one civilian party with shotguns crowding behind the iron sides of a municipal refuse cart.

We found most of the town's women and children gathered in the hall of the administrative building; others were being brought in by parties of young French sailors from the naval air station close by. It was here we met the townsmen who were angry because the authorities, unwilling to trust French white troops in the present crisis, had refused to give them arms the previous night, when there had been a wholesale massacre of whites in the neighbouring town of Oued-Zem, but had waited until the Berbers attacked Khourigba. It was mainly these civilians who were keeping the fight going when we arrived, letting us at any Moroccan who showed himself in the dusty huddle of the shack down beyond the railway.

Fires were burning in the native quarter, where European houses had been set alight and three whites had been killed here — and among installations at the phosphate mine on which Khourigba depends. We left these townsfolk shaken out of the acceptable monotony of their lives on this bare landscape and drove on to Oued-Zem where the French were burying their dead after the horrors of Saturday. Sitting in Casablanca we had got no real idea of the Oued-Zem disaster; the townsfolk told us about it now.

Something like 1,000 Malians, the Berbers of Middle Atlas, had descended upon the town at breakfast time. With only 15 policemen to oppose them they took complete possession of the place.

The townsfolk retreated into the administrative building and held this with some arms as they had. Meanwhile the Berbers pillaged the town. They set whole streets on fire.

They went to the hospital, cut the throats of European patients in their beds and killed the chief doctor.

The town's civil controller was killed early in the fight, and the news was left without a leader. Out of 800 white inhabitants 30 died, many of them burnt to death in their houses.

The military did not arrive until early afternoon.

It was this fact that brought almost unbearable pain to Sunday's ceremonies. Two French Bishops came to bury the dead, collected into 40 coffins in a yard. The names were written in chalk on the lids and on some there were three names of children.

There was a young girl in a soiled white hospital coat waiting to go and fro among the coffins and shouting. She had been at the hospital when the Berbers attacked it. Some official was complaining that some formality or other had been overlooked and asked that the authorities should be helped to do things properly. "Why should we help the authorities?" the girl shouted. "The authorities didn't help us yesterday." And there were huge men in blue linens overall with belts of cartridges looped under great stoic maces at once crying like children and shouting with anger.

We drove out of Oued-Zem past the pathetic Jordan public house made in this scorching wilderness by a people anxious to remember the ordered life of provincial France. From Road, where on Saturday night four French journalists were ambushed and killed to death, we saw a solitary, proud horseman watching from the skyline. Nobody may ever know how many Berbers were killed in Oued-Zem on Saturday when the troops moved in, but some say three hundred.

Readers' Letters

GRADES 7-15

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I would like to ask Mr. Aryeh Rubinstein (your Marginal Column of August 16) whether nothing has happened to the differential in the salary scale of civil servants in grades 7-15 since the establishment of the State. May I refer him to the tables published in the first part of the Guri Report? As to the absence of the lower grade officials, I entirely agree with Mr. Rubinstein; this was incomprehensible to me, but after all, the Guri Committee was charged with drawing up a new salary scale for all civil servants and not just for the first six grades (the fifth was actually added after the representatives of these officials had started to act).

Yours, etc.
"CIVIL SERVANT"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Zikhron Yaakov, August 16.

The tables appended to the interim report do not support "Civil Servants" at all. On the contrary, they show that, with one exception, every change in salary scale from 1928 to 1933 served to reduce the "differential."

While the senior officials had a case, and convinced the Guri Committee of its merits, it is interesting to note that neither the official representatives of the Grade 7-15 nor your correspondents have stated precisely what is the case for a wage increase for the lower grades.

ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

FAMILY SOUGHT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — For several years I have been trying to locate some friends of mine in Israel and although the London Embassy of Israel has tried to help me, so far I have had no success. Perhaps you will be able to help me. I lost most of my personal papers in Italy during the war so that I have no record of any address and can only give the following particulars:

The family name is SHAUER. The family consisted of one son and two daughters, one of whom was named Angela. They are a Bulgarian family and came from Varna to Israel before the war. In 1943, they were all living in Tel Aviv. I know of all where I was in Israel with the British forces from 1940-1943. When Bulgaria entered the war they were interned, but I was permitted to visit them in the internment camp on the Jerusalem-Bethlehem Road.

I do appreciate that the information which I can give you is rather scanty, but if you assist me I shall be forever grateful because I would like to hear from any member of the family as soon as it is possible. They can write in any language they choose or if I could have their address I shall write to them immediately.

I feel sure that you will help me if you can, and as one who loves your country, I am only sorry that I cannot call personally instead of having to write.

Yours, etc.
CAPT. I. E. C. JONES
8 Horsecombe Brow, Combe Down, Bath, England—Aug. 2.

Mr. Rubinstein Replies

The authority of the Guri Committee was confined to the lowest terms: "to examine the rates of pay and classification systems of civil servants and to recommend the institutions and to recommend reforms which it deems necessary."

Nowhere did I say or imply that the committee would have been going beyond its terms of reference.

Yours, etc.
H. SCHLOSSBERG
Ramat Chen, August 18.

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